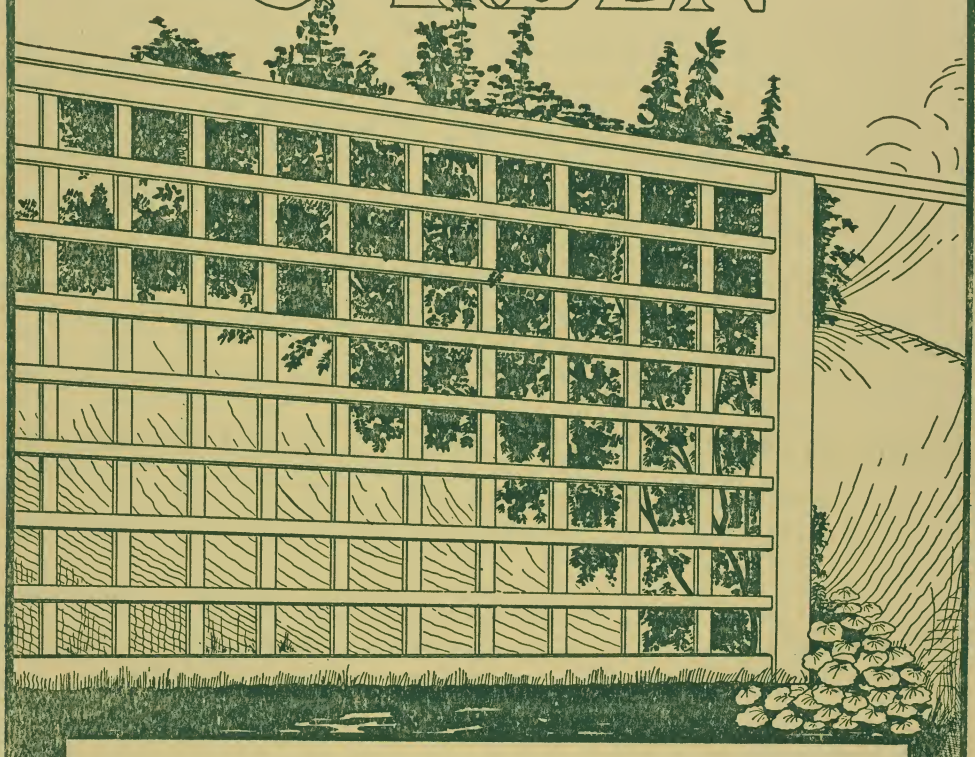
CALIFORNIA GARDEN



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OCTOBER, 1913

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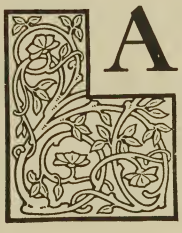

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The California Garden

Published Monthly by the San Diego Floral Association
One Dollar per Year, Ten Cents per Copy

Vol. 5 POINT LOMA, CALIFORNIA, OCTOBER, 1913 No. 4

Loyalty at Show Time

L. A. BLOCHMAN

ONCE more the fall equinox has passed us; once more the ever shortening days remind us that we are trending winterward. Once more the changing of color and the falling of leaves recalls distinctly to our memory that a twelve months has passed since the beginning of last autumn. It also impresses upon us the fact that it is time for the Fall Flower Show, and when we look ahead to all the preparation necessary, the work, the toil, the details to be looked after, the worry, the anxiety, to say nothing of the financial end of the proposition, we ask ourselves, is it worth while? Without hesitancy we answer truly, "Yes, a hundred times yes!" As we gaze a few years into the past, as we compare our flower shows of recent years, with those of today, when we look into our gardens, when we take a walk into our nurseries, even a peep into the back country and our neighboring towns, all exclaim emphatically, "Yes!"

AS we compare the number of our exhibitors of today with those of other years, we note a marked increase. We find an increased interest in raising good flowers. We note a greater variety, a better arrangement, an appreciation of quality. We find in our city many more gardens, and better ones, better cared for, and a greater variety of plants and shrubs than formerly. We find in our nurseries a better selection, better plants and a greater variety of them. Supply is always followed by demand, and vice versa. What has created this demand? Who has educated the public to ask for these plants? Our influence has also extended abroad. Our neighbors now have their own flower shows, which were unheard of before the San Diego Floral Association set the good example. May they have more and more of them and the example that they set be followed by others. Even into our schools, both City and County, has our influence been felt and the love of flowers encouraged.

NOW we are on the eve of another show—a better, bigger, more educational show than ever before. We have before us the task of demonstrating to the public the wonderful recuperative qualities of a California garden—frozen by the worst freeze ever known in these parts, followed by a drought excessive in its severity, blasted by a record-breaking hot spell, we still have flowers enough left to open the eyes of a stranger and show to our flower lovers that in spite of all disadvantages we rise phoenix-like and are equal to all emergencies. All and each of us are called on to do our share towards making this show a success. Exhibit your best, if only one single blossom. Maybe it is only a solitary potted plant. It may not win a prize, but it may delight the heart of someone to whom it brings back to memory the recollection of a similar plant nursed and cared for long ago, and it may awaken a desire to grow another plant just like it. Appoint yourself a committee of one to have your friends and neighbors exhibit their best. And have them lend their financial support to the show. Thus will the success of our Fall Show be assured—and thus will our purpose be accomplished, to spread the propaganda of more and better flowers, more and better gardens, a more beautiful San Diego and a more beautiful California.

The Harbor Front

A good many members of the San Diego Floral Association, and many more outside the association, have never ceased to wonder what would really be done toward the conservation of a portion of the water front at the foot of D Street, for park purposes.

There have been rumors at various times of this one and that one asking for franchises for warehouses, railroad yards, etc., on that much coveted spot, and each time the daily press publishes such rumors it sends a shiver up and down many spinal columns, and particularly of those people who have dreamed of a pleasure park and a beauty spot in that locality, which they believed would be one of San Diego's best advertisements, as well as a great boon to each inhabitant.

In order to set our minds at rest, or to know the worst, a Garden reporter visited Mr. E. M. Capps, Supervising Engineer of the Harbor Improvements, and interviewed him on the subject. Mr. Capps said in substance, as follows:

"I am now, and always have been, in favor of a park at the foot of D Street. The only question has been the amount of space to be thus devoted. I have asked the Council for 100 feet south of D Street and 250 feet north, and running 600 feet out to the wharf. We are now filling in this space with fresh water soil, rather than dredgings from the bay, in order to fit it for sustaining plant life, when at the required height.

"It is the intention to plant this to shrubs, trees, plants and flowers, and to make it a real beauty spot. I would very much like to see the allotted space for the park made to run 600 feet north of D Street, which would devote ten acres to such use. It can just as well be done if the council will authorize me to do it. With that amount of space, many forms of amusement could be provided for. It would be a place where fathers and mothers could take their families and spend a pleasant afternoon, and where the newcomer either by land or water, would get a "first impression" of the city, which would always be a pleasant memory.

"I would consider that the few thousand dollars thus spent would provide San Diego a great asset for all time to come, and give wonderful returns on the investment, in satisfaction, comfort and real advertising which the mercenary could figure up in actual dollars and cents.

"It seems to me that half the people who come to the Pacific coast will walk over that little stretch of boulevard leading to and from the municipal wharf. Those who come by boat from New York City or other Atlantic ports, will have had enough of the water by the time they reach San Diego, and will get off here, going up the coast by rail. The first sight of land at close range will be that little stretch of park, and it is bound to look mighty good to them. We hope they will also see a new $500,000 Santa Fe depot on one side of the 125-foot street and an equally new and modern San Diego & Arizona station on the other side. They will go up a street lined with handsome hotel and business blocks of uniform style and design, leading to the plaza and elec'ric fountain, and the main business section. What could make a more pleasing and lasting impression? And what a difference from many coast cities, where the first harbor sight takes in tumbledown fishing shacks, garbage heaps, the cheapest and ugliest of stores and saloons, and where one is constrained to hold his nose and his breath until safely through?

"Here could be located a bandstand where open-air concerts could be given; it could be beautifully lighted at night, with perhaps a biological station, natatorium, seats, swings, refreshment booths, boat landings, and many other means of diversion, now entirely lacking without a long car ride.

"Yes, I have noticed in the papers those rumors of franchises wanted at the foot of D Street, but I trust the people or the council will never be inveigled into parting with that one spot. We have 1460 acres of tide lands, and ten miles of shore line. Surely there is room enough for all the franchises outside of this little ten acres, and ten acres is surely little enough to accommodate all the desirable features

to interest and entertain our own people and our visitors.

"I have even given this little spot provisional name, 'Portal [illegible] might answer until someone higher in authority should find a better one, and believe when once established, it will be the pride of every person in San Diego."

The Civic Center

By GEORGE W. MARSTON

In 1907 the first effort was made toward securing a central piece of ground around which public buildings might be grouped. It was proposed to enlarge the Horton Plaza and to build a city hall opposite the Grant hotel. When Mr. John Nolen came here, the year following, he commended the general idea but said that even the enlarged plaza space would be inadequate for a worthy civic center. He then amplified the plan and suggested the block just east of the court house as a proper site. This plan also failed of realization, owing to the high cost of the land, inertia of the city authorities and general public apathy.

Since then, the project, although never given up by the Civic Association, has not been actively carried forward. But a few months ago Mr. W. Templeton Johnson, a director of the association, presented to its governing board the plan that is now under consideration.

It is proposed to secure as an open public square the block immediately south of the court house, lying within the boundaries of D and E, Front and Union streets; also to purchase a part of the block that lies just south of this square; to build the new court house on its present site north of the center square and to build the new city hall on the block south of the center square. Then it is also recommended that the Chamber of Commerce building be placed on the block east of the center and that the San Diego hotel be extended across the whole block on the west.

Broadway (D street) is already the central thoroughfare, east and west, of the city. It is the avenue of approach both by land and sea. One may easily picture the impression that could be made upon a traveler alighting from an overland train at the foot of Broadway—provided the street is developed to what it should be. I merely suggest what it is possible he may see, in other words what we ought to provide that he shall see.

At the west, a municipal pier of such a design, construction and setting as will dignify the water front terminus of the avenue. Adjoining the pier approaches, on the north and south, fine passenger stations of the Santa Fe and the San Diego-Arizona railroads. Looking eastward, a uniform skyline of six-story, light color buildings, as far as the Horton Plaza, excepting the court house, which might lift a tower or dome above all the others. As the traveler goes up the street, the municipal center, with noble buildings set in quadrangular form and their foreground of grass parking and decorative planting, would be, to say the least, a glad surprise, as he recalls the usual omnibus ride from railroad station to hotels in the average American city.

San Diego has now an almost unparallelled opportunity to obtain not only a civic center but a civic avenue, and owing to certain circumstances and also that both city and county need new buildings at the same time, the cost of all this will be exceedingly moderate. San Francisco is expending $11,000,000 upon civic center land and buildings. A tithe of this sum will provide for our city a municipal improvement that will put San Diego in the front rank of American cities.

It is naturally expected that readers of The Garden will favor the movement for a civic center, but it is also hoped that they will take an active interest in promoting it by personal influence and public work.

Fall Flower Show—McFadden-Buxton Arcade—Oct. 16, 17, 18

THE FOURTH OF A SERIES OF ARTICLES ON

The City Beautiful

By V. O. WALLINGFORD

Architectural Styles and Precedents.

There is an opportunity for the cultivation of a peculiarly individual and significant feature of the City Beautiful in San Diego.

And while it may be true as well of other cities in California, it is more purely true here—I mean in the wide and consistent application of our own historic styles of Architecture and Art to our domestic and public buildings.

In San Diego, we have a situation somewhat isolated from the influences that bear upon every other community in the country, together with a positive connection with the early history of the discovery and settlement of the Pacific Coast. It would seem therefore as though it were a duty as well as a privilege to make our city one that would mark the recognition of the history we cherish, and to apply the artistic motifs of our past to the present needs. And it can be done.

Six or seven years ago, I published an article in one of the technical magazines, being a discussion of "American Architecture", in which I showed that the only truly indigenous Architecture of America was that of the Pueblo Indians of the southwest, and their Aztec forbears in the country to the south of us.

Much of this, however, is too crude to be available for use out of its native environment, and all of it lacks ornament or embellishment; but all of it has had some influence on what we can safely and well use in combination with more refined inspiration as we have it in the work of the Mission Fathers.

Throughout the whole of the great Southwest of the United States and the Republic of Mexico, the Spanish Missionaries, alone, of all the settlers or visitors have left any architectural influence on the new country. Making use of the styles and traditions existing in the countries whence they came; applying them to the means and needs at hand; and restrained by the incompetence of the native or untrained laborers, they have left to us a definite style. This, though necessarily crude, is also definitely logical in its adaptation to the needs and conditions.

New Mexico and the Valley of the Rio Grande, thence westward, though settled by the same missionaries as the Pacific Coast and Mexico, found already an established form of building and type of structure. The work of the Pueblo Indians, which had been developed from the earlier and more primitive cave and cliff dwellings, and the memories of their own Aztec ancestry.

Here the establishment of mission churches and the construction of edifices combined the barren straightness of Pueblo walls, without ornament or cornice, with the nave and chancel of Old-World churches. Efforts to typify the spirit of the Trinity found expression in three arched gables, or in tapering mud spires on the tops of the buildings.

I fancy the Padres must have grieved much at the crudeness and stupidity of the native mud-daubers and their poor efforts to secure any semblance to the Renaissance or Gothic memories of things at "home".

But out here on the Coast, we have a more satisfactory result, in that the builders were better able to carry out their purposes, with superior materials and less prejudice. So that, the style that we know as "Mission" is truly indigenous to the southern portion of California alone, and it is peculiarly our own.

The builders, coming out to the new country from Spain, were doubtless in touch with the sources of their inspiration by memory only, and worked in a wilderness in contact with no civilization other than that they produced. Their presence coming from the zeal of their religion, their purpose its establishment, they gave little heed to any but the religious structures, neglecting the domestic and no-religious phases of life and its housing.

Thus, to the churches, alone, they gave all of their skill and attention, recalling the art and ornament of the Spanish and Italian Renaissance influences, and endeavoring to reproduce these in the new-world with unaccustomed materials and incompetent help.

It is wonderful to see the expression they were able to bring about by the sincerity and earnestness of purpose that con-

trolled them: Simple wall surfaces; extended arcades; a little carving or staff-work enhanced by its isolation; or even the striated shadows of projecting beam ends and unthatched rafters.

It would be incongruous for us to attempt a slavish imitation of these buildings, in applying the style to our modern conditions and materials; yet the spirit of them is available. The esthetic character of the works is bound to influence our efforts, if studied, both as characteristic and climatic adaptations of the best inspirations.

We have begun the construction of a unique and beautiful Exposition, taking the inspiration for its buildings from the Mission style, and from the sources that gave to the missionaries their inspiration —the Spanish and Italian Renaissance, and the classical influences that were awakened with the Renaissance.

The Missions, and the skilful adaptation of their influence; the Exposition and its Architecture; our brilliant sunshine and the resultant density of shadow; and our own intimate connection with the beginning of history and civilization, are our cue to the architectural future of San Diego and a City Beautiful.

San Diego, by its peculiar position, ought to be a typical City Beautiful, not Spanish, nor American, but both, inspired by the things that are ours. What a pity that we should attempt to import the styles that have been developed in foggy England, snowy Switzerland, or the cliff-lined Rhine, when we have our very own that is indigenous to our soil and climate.

Where We Waste

The one general lack in the soil of San Diego is humus—that quality which is supplied by the wet decay of vegetable matter, and whose main office is the retention of moisture. The expert knows that this condition pertains without visiting us, if he can scan over our weather records.

Our rains in winter promote a growth of grass, etc., which dries up in the rainless summer and blows away. Now facing this want in our soil we almost universally get rid of all our clippings, leaves and vegetable waste by fire or the garbage man, when the ground shrieks to embrace them. In Europe all these things go into the soil. The method which would be most applicable here would be what is called trenching. This trenching is pretty generally practiced in orchards and consists in digging a trench two to three feet deep and burying the refuse. In our gardens of course it would be unsightly to have a long open trench or too much of a chore to continually dig one, but it is possible to outline a trench and dig it by sections as required, filling up each one with the dirt to be removed from the next. Thus a hole will always be ready. The greener and more succulent the stuff to be buried, the easier it will decay. Besides the benefit of the material returned to the earth is a substantial additional one in the deep cultivation. Naturally some common sense must be exercised in acting on these suggestions. It will not be good to trench right next to growing things and where roots are unavoidably exposed they should be quickly covered again. When a farm in England is rented it is a proviso that no straw shall leave it unless an equivalent in manure is returned. Another feature that every well regulated garden should have is a pit for making leaf mould. This need be just a hole in the ground into which all leaves are dumped and kept sufficiently wet to prevent heating. The resulting mould is just the thing for potting ferns and begonias.

The Channel Islands, Jersey, etc., which supply London with wonderful flowers and vegetables, get their fertilizer from the sea, using fish and seaweed, but the process of applying both is somewhat odoriferous, report says. The great kelp beds off our coast will enrich our lands not only by their potash but with their humus, when we have time to experiment. It is hardly to be expected that while we can buy acreage and sell lots we should bother with making fertilizer.

Flower Show, McFadden-Buxton Arcade, October 16, 17, 18.

Flower Show, McFadden-Buxton Arcade, October 16, 17, 18.

The Rudiments of Gardening

Official Bulletin No. 2, Issued under Direction of Prof. H. J. Baldwin, County Superintendent of Schools
Teachers will use contents of these Bulletins for their regular classwork in Agriculture

"Quiz" in Agriculture

By GEORGE P. HALL
President Little Landers Colony, San Ysidro, Cal.

Question: How many parts do agricultural plants contain?

Answer: Three parts: The root, the stem, and the leaf.

Q: What are the uses of these parts?

A: The principal use of the root is to secure food from the soil and support the plant during its life period. The stem acts as a support for the leaves and provides a way for the circulation of food through the plant from the leaf down to the roots, and from the roots up the rough stem to the leaves. The soil is the storehouse from which the plant gets its growth. The leaves secure food from the air, and permit the escape into air of any excess of water taken up by the roots. All the parts work together in perfect harmony to build the plant.

Q: What is plant food, or of what are plants composed?

A: A plant is composed of two different and distinct forms of matter or substance, namely, water and dry matter. Water is contained in all growing plants, from the humble violet of the meadow to the giant sequoia of the forest. Trees may contain four-fifths water, while the beet, the cabbage and, in fact, nearly all the vegetables often contain nine-tenths water.

Q: How is the dry matter of a plant separated from the water?

A: If we remove the plant from the soil and let it remain in the sun and dry air, the water escapes by evaporation—and here is a point to remember, viz., that in transplanting trees or plants of any kind, great care should be taken not to expose the roots to the dry air even for only a few seconds, that is, if we wish the plant to live. The drier and warmer the air, the greater the loss. It is on this principle that we "make hay while the sun shines".

Q: What is left after the water is taken from the plant?

A: Dry matter, or those substances necessary to build the plant. These are divided into two classes: First, those that can be driven away by burning; Second, those that remain after burning and which are called "ash" or "non-combustible"—that which cannot be burned. The part that can be removed by burning has been largely obtained from the air, and that which cannot be burned has been derived from the soil and is largely mineral in its content. If you burn a piece of wood and examine the ash, it perfectly illustrates the proportions of air and soil matter contained in the wood.

Q: How many chemical elements have been found needful for the growth of a plant?

A: Nine are absolutely needful, but there are more that can be used. The needfuls are oxygen, nitrogen, hydrogen, potassium, magnesia, calcium, iron, phosphorus and sulphur. Without these, in some proportion, no plant can make normal growth. Some plants require more of one element than another, but in some degree they must all be given to the plant.

Q: Do other elements exist that plants need?

A: At most, only fourteen of the seventy known chemical elements are needed for the growth of the plant. Among these are silicon, chlorine, sodium and magnesia, which are the principal ones (of the minor elements) that may be required by a certain plant in order to make perfect growth.

Q: How do we know what a plant needs?

A: Plants are analyzed and the exact content of each one is found. If we know, for instance, what chemicals cabbage contains, we know just what plant food to give it.

Q: How do plants derive their elements of growth?

A: From two sources, the air and the soil.

Q: What elements are furnished directly by the atmosphere?

A: Carbon, hydrogen, oxygen and nitrogen; the last named coming direct, while hydrogen and oxygen are furnished mainly through the rain water that flows into the soil and is thus taken up by the roots. We shall later find a class of plants that are able to take from the atmosphere and store in nodules about their roots the element nitrogen, in very large proportions; among them are the members of the pulse or pea family.

Q: How much plant food does the atmosphere give, and how much the soil?

A: The constituents derived from the at-

mosphere for growing plants is nearly ninety-five per cent of the total dry matter, of which carbon is nearly one half. The remaining five percent. derived from the soil are quite as necessary for without the aid of the mineral elements contained in the soil the other elements from the air could not enter into the life of the plant.

Q: How are these different elements classified?

A: The elements obtained from the atmosphere are called "organic"; those from the soil, "inorganic" or ash elements.

Q: How does the plant obtain its food from the air?

A: The leaves are made of cells which are placed side by side and which on the under side form "air spaces" between them. Over the entire leaf there is a thin transparent skin called the "epidermis", which in turn is dotted full of little breathing holes called "stomata". The air passes on through the cells and the porous walls of the leaf, which contain the green substance called "chlorophyll". In these cells the carbonic acid of the air is broken up and, by influence of light and warmth, the oxygen of the air is set free while the carbon is retained as food. But this process can only go on when it is warm.

What to Plant in October

By this second lesson you have learned that warmth and sunlight are very essential to the growth of the green matter in the plant. But plants, like persons, have differing constitutions. Their cells are formed differently. Some must have summer heat; others delight in cool days and days of length. Others can stand the long dark nights that approach in autumn and lengthen as winter comes on. It is necessary to select those plants that will thrive if the days are not long and the nights are cool, so instead of planting corn at this time and the cucurbitas (squash family plants) we should choose such plants as will make good returns during the shortest days and utilize the least amount of sunlight. We choose plants that can make the green matter and expel the gas of the air with less heat than other plants like corn, cucumbers and melons which fail unless they are put under cover and given the full benefit of all the sunlight they can get. Furthermore we select our plants for a specific time and purpose. So we plant in October and in as warm a location as possible:

Beets—all kinds.

Beans—Windsor and Mohawks.

Brussels sprouts and all the cabbage family including cauliflower.

Carrots, chives, chickory, cress, endive, garlic, kale, kohlrabi,

Leeks, onions (sets and seed).

Parsley, parsnips, peas, potatoes.

Radishes—all sorts.

Salsify, spinach, turnips and rutabagas.

After planting and the soil is once well moistened, do not water heavily. Keep the soil well cultivated and as warm as possible. You have learned that warmth is essential to the growth of all plants, but differing degrees will best suit their cell formation so they can perform the act of "assimilation". That means, the taking of plant food from the air and soil, and storing it in their own forms of growing life and beauty.

Plant all bulbs like hyacinths, tulips, etc., and expect a multitude of blossoms that make Spring beautiful beyond comparison.

Children's Gardens

Children, in looking over the premium list for the flower show this month, there is one listed for the best collection of cut flowers grown by a child (not cut from your fathers' or mothers' gardens but from your own plants). I wonder how many of you have worked in your gardens this vacation, and will have something to show? There were two at least whom I know of who used to make good exhibits but have dropped out and I wonder why? Maybe some of you could write just a little about it and tell the reason, and what you have done with your flowers, if you have succeeded with anything, and where you have failed. Send it to the publishers of this magazine and they will try and help you to have better gardens each season.

Just a little about what you exhibit. Take great care to have the best specimens you can get. Do not put all the colors of the rainbow in the same bouquet but bunch the flowers separately. Pick with good stems and have some of the foliage. Cut them the night before the exhibit, put them in water, and set them in a cool place. Do not pick too full blown flowers. Pack them carefully in boxes so they will not crush and be sure to put on your name. If you cannot arrange them yourself, someone will be there who will gladly do it for you. Try to label each thing with its proper name. Of course a great many of you are interested now in the school-garden work. This

is a fine thing and will give you plenty to do out of doors during school hours, but many of you may have a vacant place in your yard where you could start a little flower garden of your own. Don't be over ambitious and try too many things. Choose one or two things that you like best and see what you can do with them. Sweet peas and pansies are two good things for the winter and spring garden, or a few bulbs and plants of stocks will make a fine show of flowers. Choose some sheltered spot in your yard to sow the seeds, make the soil very fine by working it over and over, dust a little finely sifted soil over the seeds after they are planted, press down firmly with your foot, cover with a piece of gunny sack and water through this. After the seeds are up, take off the cover every morning and evening, but shade from the midday sun. There are so many flowers you could grow so easily and have them for your homes, to give away, or some of you might grow enough to sell and make some money. How would you like to have a little club of your own? Each season you could have "a children's garden and flower show," along with the "grown ups" in the Floral Association. This would include potted plants if you wanted to grow them.

Suppose you send in your name to California Garden, before the next magazine comes out, and we will see what we can do to plan about the seeds, plants and bulbs, how to grow them, when to plant, and about prizes. Everyone of you could win one if you tried hard enough, boys and girls both. You could get lots of fun out of this and help to make the city and county beautiful too. Who will try?

What to Do in October Gardens

The Vegetable Garden

Geo. P. Hall

Octavianus, for whom the month is named after his success at the battle of Actinum, had bestowed on him by the Roman senate the title of Augustus, as expressing his dignity and greatness. In some respects the month deserves this appelation, for from the great store of fruit, and productions that can be gathered as coming from the triumph of the year, it imposes the dignity of feeling the sources of abundance and promote the grace of thankfulness.

It is the short range month for its planting schedule of seed to be put in the soil. It is taken for granted you made the most of September and filled the garden with everything you thought needed the full light and warmth of the sun who is on his journey hastening toward the winter solstice. But October is still the month of opportunity. If you did not, for some reason unavoidable, get your garden in flush of hope, then begin and get in a fine lot of peas. Two pounds will sow about 100 feet of drill allowing them to be put in quite thickly, though it is best to give them room to spread, but close enough to close up and make a close row. The earliest peas to get to producing is the American Wonder. Notts Excelsior, though a few days later in bearing than Wonder, has more productive qualities and raises a family of six or eight in a single pod. If you are a confirmed vegetarian and hate to see anything wasted, raise the dwarf grey or sugar. You can eat pods and all and shut your eyes with a clear conscience feeling that you have gone to the limit on the pea question. Market gardeners—and they generally strike the best they can, use Dwarf Telephone, but some excellent housewives stick tenaciously to Yorkshire Hero, and always put the emphasis on the "shire". While you can raise peas all the year round, yet they are essentially a winter crop, and like rich soil and do not object to even quite heavy soil, if it is not of the texture of some of the bread you sometimes make when you forget to put in the yeast or "emptyings" as grandmothers used to call them. The marrowfats and wrinkled peas are not used quite as much as in former years, but if you can get some of the genuine English Marrowfats you will get a variety they used to put in soup, when Mary got married. Be sure and try some of the Crystal Onions. They are so mild in disposition and pleasant in flavor that you forget the old style you used to use when your fellow used to ask if you

wouldn't please raise the window, the air was so close—after he had suffered one embrace. If you like garlic—there is economy in garlic—all you have to do is to rub one over the frying pan and it flavors the entire meal. If you are a crank on economics use garlic. If you desire a real dark countenanced Othello sort of a beet, try the Egyptian Blood and to please the sow sow Golden tankard. Carrots are good for the horse and cow, chickens and children. Sow the kind that will suit your soil. If it is tough and shallow, use the short horns. If it be deep sand or loam, get the Long White that runs down to Belgium. The cow likes the Half Long Giant White. They are often six inches around the waistband and solid clear through. October is also cabbage time, and for some reason not explained in the dictionary, they run largely to Dutch and Drumheads. The Hollander is a hard headed cabbage, and just despises the kind of cabbage whose head runs to a peak, like the Early Winningstadt. All Seasons tries to fool you into thinking it will do just as well in summer as winter, but beware, he's fooling thee. The Autumn King is quite struck on itself and gets a head on that weighs from forty to fifty pounds, about fair time, weeps softly and does not get club footed, which is quite a redeeming trait in a cabbage. The American Drumhead likes to ride on the bandwagon when it goes to the Little Landers market. Brussels sprouts are raised for bouquets. Rosetts grow all up and down a long stem of the stalk and all the other cabbages are mad because there is no chance for them to be used as button-hole bouquets. There is nothing in the cabbage family record you should miss, not even the redface kind that prides itself on its pickling qualities. Cauliflower is quite particular about its being kept in good humor. If it thinks you are giving it less attention than any of the other cabbages it gets mad and stops growing and if it cannot be truly the flower of the family it just sulks and refuses to develop its tender qualities. The cauliflower is very particular about its drink. If it drinks black tea, it will have a conniption fit if you offer it the uncolored Japan. You ought to have some Celery, but if it is too particular about its treatment, you can try Celeric, a kind of celery that went into caucus with the turnip family and came out thoroughly convinced that its own predecessors had so many faults that it would stand pat no longer and so joined the juicy turnip party. It keeps company with the Kohlrabi and delights to hear the rabi, descant on the ill nature of the cabbage, so much so that it left the communion and tries as far as possible to look like a turnip, claiming of course to retain all the best qualities of both parties. It was for low tariff and so could not stand for all the high falutin notions of the big-heads. Of course you can grow radishes, lettuce, parsley, cress and all the small fry vegetables with impunity and plenty of chicken manure. Make garden.

In the Flower Garden

Mary A. Matthews

"The friends thou hast and their adoption tried," etc., etc., has seemed very applicable to our California Gardens this year. Last winter the extremely cold weather, last month the "rather warm" days, and now a threatened invasion of the English Sparrow. However one optimistic Californian has already suggested that maybe they will eat the rose bugs, and if you want to be cheered up still more just read "The lure of the garden", with all its suggestions and you will decide that no matter what comes to pass, weather bugs, sparrows, or anything else, you will never give up your garden. There is always the lure that draws you on.

In noticing plants, trees, and shrubs 'round town that were badly scorched Sept. 17, it seems to me that the majority of them were ones that have never really "fitted in," you might say. We are never satisfied with the plants of our own climate or one very similar. One great garden expert has said that true orginality, and this is what we want, consists in working within the limitations of climate. Let 95 percent of your plants, trees, shrubs and vines be native to your environment and you will have an attractive garden. Think what a unique and beautiful hardy border we could have with the shrubs and flowers and bulbs that grow just around San Diego. We ought, I suppose, to grow plants with climate in parts, similar to ours. If we added to our local flora that of Australia, Mexico, and South Africa, where most of our rarer bulbs are native, think what a variety we could have. The Palm and the Pine, Acacia, Eucalyptus, the Myrtles, Escallonia Ficus Oleanders, Hibiscus, Poinsettias, Bignonias, Tecomas, Bougainvillea, and a host of others. When you think of it, northern and eastern shrubs and vines and such things

as Asters, Zinnias, Hollyhocks, Tulips, Lily of the Valley, etc., do seem out of place where choice Agave Cactus Amaryllis Crinums, Vallotas, Agapanthas, Morea, Watsonias, are perfectly hardy and grow in the greatest luxuriance. However this is a free to all climate where we can grow anything from north, south, east or west that we desire and will take the pains and time to do so, and each one of us has his or her favorites.

Water! Water! Water!

Alfred D. Robinson

I am not dry, but I don't want to be, so I add my cry to the general hubbub about this matter.

There is no doubt that all the water San Diego can use is awaiting development in her back country, and just because of a dry season, and a multiplied demand following a phenomenal growth, the community is aroused to an interest in seeing this development carried out. Enginer O'Shaughnessy has paid us a visit and no doubt has spoken words of wisdom. Various hypothetical companies have made conditional proposals, and the ever sanguine have prognosticated a wet season, but as yet the obviously sane course of appointing a competent commission to report thoroughly on the possibilities and recommend right action, has not been taken. If we can learn from experience we should know that it is easier as well as safer to get expert advice before commencing operations than in the middle of them. There is danger that public interest in this vital matter may wane, if early rains should wet up the gardens of the public. There is even the possibility that a citizen may arise and say, "Let us cease ventilating this matter, it is detrimental to the city," but now is the appointed time to get ready to do something, directly we know just what to do. We are not short of water and we shall not be if we act sanely, which will be to make haste slowly but to get busy. Weather prophets have expressed their confidence in a wet season, pointing to such following hot days in September in former years, but there is one thing in California that is never a safe bet and that is the rainfall. An experienced and painstaking official of the Weather Bureau put it safely when he said, "We have only enough records to be sure we don't know what is coming; there have been wet years and dry years following the same conditions, but none sufficiently alike to allow even a guess. "

The Lath House

A visit to the lath house of Mr. Campbell at Ocean Beach has been productive of much thought, for there was growing a greater diversity of flowers than is usually to be seen under such conditions. Among flowering plants and shrubs were noticed dahlias, larkspur, abutilon, celosia, and tuberous begonias, and the foliage department was well represented. Some coleus with amazingly large leaves were a prominent feature. It was Sunday and Mr. Campbell made a charming host in a becoming shirt waist, while the cutest little white Australian doves flew back and forth to show the visitor how absolutely harmless everything was.

From our host it was learned that roses had also done splendidly in his lath house and further, that he had tried his tuberous begonias both in the ground and potted and preferred the former method. Possibly there never were quite so many flowers in the same area as were here grouped around the bungalow. Outside the lath, fencing the lot, is nothing but the scars of the subdividing fiend; inside is a Persian carpet of bloom, and the visitor gets to feel, as his host's eye meets his, that he is speculating on what he will plant on that spot when the visitor moves off it. It would be most agreeable to go on enthusing about this old English Chintz of a garden, but this article is supposed to be about the lath house and Mr. Campbell has not been consulted.

Seeking for a reason as to why this particular lath house should successfully grow flowers as well as ferns and begonias, it

was noticed that the top lath were wide apart and nothing had grown over them. Inquiry also elicited the fact that the lath was put up over a garden this spring and a great many of the things were growing then and allowed to remain. Unquestionably for general growth our lath houses are roofed in too densely, and again it must be opined that for small specimens a muslin removable top would prove most effective.

Knowing the light, not to say frivolous, character of the soil at Ocean Beach, Mr. Campbell was asked to give his formula to produce such floral wonders, and he replied, "Six tons of manure from the grading camp in one year." Think of that you gardeners who carry your fertiliser in paper bags. This six tons went on part of a fifty foot lot.

Again it is urged to try Cinerarias in the lath house this winter. Of seedlings, pricked out two days before the late heated unpleasantness, (the weather is meant, not the City Council), including stocks, pansies and cinerarias, the latter were the only ones to survive.

Water more carefully. Days are getting shorter and plants are halting a trifle in their growth. Every other day will be sufficient with most things. Have you been through your plants and picked out your show specimens? Every lath house should have a representative at the October exhibition, not necessarily to win a prize, but to mark you as what the boys and the girls now-a-days call a "good sport."

The Rose Needs Attention

With the irrigation and cultivation given the roses last month, they should be resuming active operations and pushing buds. Now, a judicious pruning is in order, bearing in mind that we are stealing a march on our bushes, and that the growth in the fall is not so vigorous as in the spring. Less wood must be cut away and fewer roses expected. Remove all dead wood, shorten back long growths and make air space throughout the bush. Give a dose of nitrate, or other quick acting stimulant, and mulch ground with stable manure after the first good rain. Stable manure is not recommended to be dug in till this time of rain, because it takes so much moisture to rot it and incorporate it with the soil. Again let it be understood that no food is available for a plant to use till it is in solution. Watch the pushing buds carefully and thin them by rubbing off, so that a few strong ones can have a chance. Remember that each day gets cooler, instead of warmer as in the spring, and therefore growth must be made quickly at the start. At the first sign of mildew apply sulphur. Now you have started your bushes into growth again they must not suffer for moisture and this moisture is wanted two feet below the surface.

It is not too early to be planning for the fresh planting. So generally is it recognized that fall planting is better than waiting for the spring that nurserymen are making special efforts to get dormant stock ready by November.

In planning a garden do not rely too much on roses for general effect. With the exception of the climbing varieties they are not to be compared with many other shrubs. Put them out of the public eye and grow them for bloom. In your list of varieties feature the old tried sorts and experiment with the newcomers.

A discussion at a recent meeting of the Floral Association raised again the never dying controversy of the absence of odor to our roses in Southern California, and as this magazine goes to new residents every issue, it must be again admitted that there are varieties of roses so unappreciative of bay and climate that they won't grow in San Diego. Such are generally of the sweet scented kinds. The moisture laden air lovers, American Beauty, Mrs. Sharman Crawford, Mrs. John Laing, the Moss rose, in fact almost all those that flourished in your Eastern gardens. They don't flourish just for that reason. San Diego is different and we San Diegans are willing to have her so. But if you want a real sweet rose a red rose that came to San Diego and took root there at once, grow General McArthur, and so long as you still need more sweet savor keep on planting General Mac. Every year comes a red rose that is going to supplant the General, but when the season's battle of

(Continued on Page 14)

JUST AN OLD HEN

(Someone must've left the gate open)

For years there has been a modest but persistent investigator of the fence around California Garden seeking an open gate or a hole for entrance. Always the way has been closed save through the advertising columns and there the dues were too high for the ordinary individual. Now just a peep is allowed her, the old hen, so insignificant as an individual, but who in the aggregate represents a billion dollars a year in these United States.

Respectful attention need hardly be asked for the delegate from such a pile of money. France today openly admits that in poultry lies her future meat supply. Even in America we are realizing the inconvenience of breeding the large meat animals because of the space needed, and as the large ranges, big as European principalities, give way to small holdings, as they must, the ox and the sheep will become more and more of an embarrassment.

Another viewpoint—the world seems verging towards a vegetarian diet, and the step between the beef and alfalfa would normally be the chicken.

So far as a preface. Why are the chicken and the garden always associated both in journalism and in fact? Because the chicken revels in the waste from the garden, preys on the insect marauder of the garden and returns to the earth most valuable plant food.

It has been incontestably proven that the small family flock of chickens is the one that pays best. Most commercial plants have failed when developed beyond a certain size. The waste of the ordinary household will keep a small flock. Why are they not universally an adjunct of the little garden? Because when neglected they get sick lay no eggs and smell offensively. The same treatment would make a human family still sicker and more offensive in every way. Chickens can be kept clean. They should be, can be healthy, and many varieties are wonderfully handsome. The cry of "back to the land" in most mouths is a hypocritical one. The average family hates to go back to the home, while one picture show or bridge party is left unvisited. So many homes are merely boarding places. In themselves they contain no interest for the young people. Why should not society, which must be looking for a fad less risque than harem skirts and turkey trots, take up the ornamental breeds of chickens? Make their chicken yard a part of their gardens, hold chicken shows, lead their roosters around with a gold chain and an artistic bow on their tails if they want to. Think of the possibilities in new costumes to do the chicken business, the egg collecting dress, etc., etc. The thrills to be had from the cackling hen, and then the hatching season! Why, some women would want to set on the eggs themselves. In all seriousness, Uncle Sam is teaching the care of poultry, and it is to be, if signs do not fail, a part of the regular school curriculum. Why not let our children have their chickens if for no other reason so that we can eat the eggs.

The Rose Needs Attention

(Continued from Page 13)

flowers is over the newcomer is in full retreat and the old red warrior blows redder than ever with the blood of many victories. The writer does not know who the human General was, but were he the peer of the Great Alexander he might be proud of his namesake among the roses, and in any case, the memory of few fighting men smells so sweetly.

Flower Show, McFadden-Buxton Arcade, October 16, 17, 18.

Pickings and Peckings

By THE EARLY BIRD

The Early Bird is feeling pretty chesty. He has received an invitation to be proposed as an Honorary Member of the Luther Burbank Society, as doubtless has many another equally undeserving creature, but this is mentioned merely to draw attention to an astounding statement that opens a circular accompanying the invitation. Here it is: "There are after all, but one hundred and forty generations between us and Adam—but one hundred and forty father-to-son steps between the Garden of Eden and Now—but one hundred and forty life times all told, in which whatever progress we have made has been accomplished."

Nothing in the circular allows me to question the seriousness of this proposition; it is not meant for a joke, but is a plank in the platform of a society that proposes to give to the world the very latest word in plant breeding, for the last lines of this remarkable document are, "Us, who, for all our accomplishment, have come down through a line of ancestors so short that Adam is our common grandfather only one hundred and forty times removed." I must file an objection. My ancestor at this date was Jim Smith, and he kept a coffee shop.

If this Society may make man's history such a trifling matter an Early Bird may surely mildly suggest a theory he holds as a big factor in gardening—meaning by gardening, the doing of things with the vegetable kingdom by the human family. There seems good reason to postulate an intelligent direction of the vegetable kingdom outside of man. We call it nature. Nature employs agents, and is it not a possibility that unseen by human eye these agents are actually at work in our gardens helping most where the human is most sympathetic, causing the so-called luck, or lack of it, in dealing with plants.

Now I am speaking to the children. Supposing those nature agents, were real fairies, who aided your gardening because they sensed the real love you had for your garden. Why not? Is that jewelled lightning, the humming bird, but a mass of bone, flesh and feather? Why should you think he knows nothing because you don't know what he knows? What of the butterflies the bees and the bugs even? Did it ever occur to you that they all think it is their garden, not yours? If it be their garden, they will want to work in it. Did you ever think that it would be easier for the humming bird or the bee, than for you, to understand the needs and the inside workings of the flowers? Oh we must have the fairies back in our gardens. They have never left, but we have lost touch with them, and we must regain our simple souls and clean hearts to have them as friends once more.

The Romance of the Garden is slipping right away from us, and though I am an elderly Early Bird I want back again for my gardening a fairy godmother. I want to be in the scheme of creation without a thought of selling the product. Thank Goodness, I cannot sell anything, even when I try.

Make An Exhibit

Bring your best blooms to the Flower Show. Each year many people say, "I have better blooms in my garden at home than these prize winners," and it is quite possible they have, but they'll never win any blue ribbons or help to make these flower shows successful by leaving them in their gardens at home.

Flower Show, McFadden-Buxton Arcade, October 16, 17, 18.

Attend The Flower Show

G. T. KEENE, Secretary

Whether or not you attend the flower show, should not resolve itself into the question of comparison with other amusement attractions. Primarily you should attend because it represents one of the great talking points in exploiting our city before the world, and the success of this enterprise year after year, is of much more general importance than a great many realize.

The person who goes to these shows with his eyes really open, may get many times the worth of his money, in useful information. The love of a flower may be cultivated and once it has taken root in the human heart, it grows and flourishes, and at the same time crowds out many less worthy and more unprofitable diversions.

The business man, who gets into that frame of mind where he cannot relax and put away the cares and worries of working hours, when he reaches home, and picks up an almanac or last week's paper to keep from thinking, would be better employed if he pulled off his coat and collar, slipped on an old pair of trousers, and spent an hour raking, hoeing, pruning or planting in even a two-by-four garden. It combines healthful out-door exercise with interesting problems entirely foreign to the business cares, and gets one's mind into a different channel.

The Floral Association aims to encourage and stimulate this pleasant and profitable pastime, in every way possible, and one of the best ways has proven to be the flower shows. They are given at considerable expense of time and money, with no thought of pecuniary gain. If they pay their way the Association counts itself lucky, and forthwith goes about laying plans for the one to follow.

Special Fern Sale Now On!

One Secret of Success in Gardening

Is to plant at the *best* time. We have just received a complete assortment of

BULBS

and have coming in every week, from the best nurseries of the State
Fresh and Up-to-Date

Ornamental Plants

Orders Taken Now for Fruit Trees of All Kinds
Lawn and Garden Fertilizers
1913 Lawn Grass Seed
Fresh Tested Seeds of All Kinds

HARRIS SEED COMPANY

The San Diego Seed Store

Sales Yard, 7th St., just *south* of F. **1724 F Street, between 8th and 9th**

The Dahlia

We may as well admit it, as it is a matter of record by the U. S. Weather Bureau, San Diego at last got tired of being always so much cooler on warm days than anywhere else in Southern California and for two days in September got up with the procession. In consequence the Dahlias, with the exception of a few in favored localities, are sadly used up. Where the main stalk was not badly injured they will probably shoot out again and may actually be finer for the check. It will be good practice to cut away all branches that have bloomed, right back to where new growth will start, and water freely, mulching the ground afterwards. With plants that have bloomed for some time, give fertilizer little and often and cut out all spent growth. Mark your plants before they cease blooming. Put the tag right at the base of the stalk so that it will not be cut off by mistake. If you are intending to show Dahlias at the Fall Exhibition, Oct. 16, keep them from blooming too freely now, and be sure and stop them from seeding.

Increasing The Output

Proper pruning and cultivation at the right time is given by D. Cozzolino as the secret of his success in increasing the yield of grapes from eight pounds to twenty-five pounds per vine, in the 160-acre vineyard of the Escondido Winery Co. Cozzolino has been experimenting with different kinds of vines and various methods with remarkable success.

THE largest, best equipped and most centrally located *CUT FLOWER HOUSE* in San Diego

Funeral Designs artistically made. Full line *of* Ornamental Shrubs *and* Vines. Fresh stock *of* Imported Dutch Bulbs. Landscape Work a specialty.

Laniers' FLOWERS

Sixth & B Streets, next to Empress Theatre

Phones—Main 2036, Home 1944

The California Garden

Alfred D. Robinson, Editor
G. T. Keene, Manager

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OCTOBER MEETING

The Floral Association will meet Thursday evening, Oct. 9, at Lanier Hotel, Third and Ash Sts. Only one week before the Flower Show, and a large attendance is desired.

September Regular Meeting

The coming show was the main topic at the meeting of the association held Thursday evening, Sept. 18, at the home of Mrs. Clough, 1532 Thirtieth Street.

Before fixing the date, the various growers were called upon for suggestions, and the time finally decided upon was Thursday, Friday and Saturday, October 16, 17 and 18, in the McFadden-Buxton Arcade, third floor.

Miss Rainford reported the progress being made by the show committee, and Mr. Sies, Mr. Robinson and Miss Sessions told of the Chrysanthemum possibilities. Miss Sessions emphasized the idea that amateur gardeners should not hesitate to exhibit small perfect blooms of good color, as color and form is quite as essential as size.

President Blochman asked every member to make an exhibit and to get at least five others to do likewise.

Mrs. Knox explained a project in which she is trying to interest flower lovers of San Diego. The idea is to have a five-acre rose garden in the exposition grounds, the rose petals to be cured according to an old colonial process and placed in rose jars, thus preserving their natural odor for many years. She believes these jars of California rose petals will find ready sale to tourists and visitors to the exposition.

Miss Zua Clough and Mrs. Fred Grumm sang two very pretty duets.

After adjournment Mr. Weldon was to exhibit his autochrome pictures, but defective wiring made it impossible and he was requested to show them at the next meeting to be held at Lanier Hotel, Thursday evening, Oct. 9.

Mrs. Clough and the Misses Clough served fruit punch and cake after the meeting.

McFadden Buxton Arcade

The Association is fortunate in again securing the entire third floor of the McFadden-Buxton Arcade for the fall flower show. The location, the building and the floor space are all that could be desired, and there is nothing to hinder this being the greatest success in the way of a flower show ever staged by the Floral Association.

Our garden plan must be postponed yet a while. The Fall Exhibition is the direct agent this time, but it is maturing every day and will not suffer in the long run by a slow growth.

Flower Show, McFadden-Buxton Arcade, October 16, 17, 18.

V. O. Wallingford
Architect

623 Timken Building
San Diego, California

PREMIUM LIST

Seventh Annual Fall Flower Show

By The San Diego Floral Association

McFadden-Buxton Arcade

Thursday, Friday & Saturday, October 16-18

CLASS A—Open to Professionals

CUT FLOWERS—Chrysanthemums—

1. Largest and best collection.
2. Best seven blooms of any one variety.
3. Best one flower on exhibition.

CUT FLOWERS—CARNATIONS—

4. Largest and best collection (not over 6 blooms of kind).
5. Best fifteen blooms of any one variety.

CUT FLOWERS—

6. Largest and best collection of dahlias—not over three of one variety.
7. Best display of any fall flower, excepting those listed in any other display.

CLASS B—Open to Professional Growers

8. Best collection of decorative plants arranged for effect in about 10x10 foot space.
9. Best collection of potted chrysanthemums.
10. Best decorative plant.
11. Best pair of tub or urn plants standing exposure.
12. Best twenty-five shrubs for garden.
13. Best novelty plant.
14. Best display of potted or boxed ferns.
15. Best fern hanging-basket.
16. Best hanging basket of any other kind.
17. Best specimen fern—any variety.
18. Best window-box of hardy plants.

CLASS C—Open to Amateurs

19. CHRYSANTHEMUMS—Largest and best collection; not more than one bloom of a kind.
20. CHRYSANTHEMUMS—Best six blooms; any one variety.
21. CHRYSANTHEMUMS—Best six varieties (not over three of kind).
22. CHRYSANTHEMUMS—Best one blossom.
23. CHRYSANTHEMUMS—3 best white.
24. CHRYSANTHEMUMS—3 best yellow.
25. CHRYSANTHEMUMS—3 best pink.
26. CHRYSANTHEMUMS—3 best red.
27. CHRYSANTHEMUMS—3 best bronze.

CUT FLOWERS—

28. CARNATIONS—Largest and best collection—not over six of kind.
29. Best ten blossoms of any one variety.
30. DAHLIAS—Best vase, not over 20 blossoms.
31. ANNUALS—Best display.
32. PERENNIALS—Best display.
33. BEGONIAS—Best display.
34. Best arranged basket or vase of flowers.
35. Best general display from a lot having fifty-foot frontage.
36. Best display of cut flowers grown by a child not over fourteen.

CLASS D—Open to Amateurs

37. Best Begonia plant—Dwarf.
38. Best Begonia plant—Tall.
39. Best display of potted ferns.
40. Best hanging-basket of any kind.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

The premiums will be awarded later, and the society's ribbons given in every class.

1. All articles for competition must be properly entered, and be ready for examination by twelve o'clock on the opening day of the exhibition.

2. Plants offered for competition must have been the property of the exhibitor at least three months.

3. Cut flowers exhibited shall, as far as possible, be accompanied by some of their foliage and buds. The committee will welcome exhibits, however small, even a single specimen, if meritorious.

4. The Committee on Awards is authorized to give suitable prizes for any meritorious exhibit not named on the premium list.

5. No certificates shall be awarded for any article on exhibition unless it possesses points of superiority.

6. In no case shall any article placed on exhibition be removed until after the close of the show.

7. Any plant placed in a collection competing for a certain premium shall not compete for any other premium.

8. Awards will be decided on the first day, and announced as soon as possible.

9. For the protection of property, exhibitors will not be allowed to dispose of cut flowers or plants until the official close of the exhibition.

➤ You are earnestly requested to make an exhibit ➤

To Teachers

California Garden is being sent to you by direction of Prof. H. J. Baldwin, County Superintendent of Schools, instead of a bulletin circular on agriculture. It not only contains the official bulletin, to be used in the school work, but has many other articles containing useful information about the flower and vegetable gardens.

This magazine would like an agent in each school district in the county, who will take subscriptions and renewals, and keep us posted from time to time on the progress of the agricultural and floricultural work in the various districts. Any little items of unusual interest will be welcome and will be published as occasion permits.

The County Superintendent has given his consent to teachers acting as agents, if so disposed, but if not, we would appreciate an effort to secure some active pupil to represent the district.

California Garden should be a welcome visitor in every home in the county, and by co-operation we can be of mutual benefit. Agents will be paid a commission on all cash subscriptions turned in.

Have you followed the suggestion in last month's school bulletin and secured a good kodak picture of the unimproved school grounds, to be used later for comparison?

Flower Show at Oceanside

The Fortnightly Club at Oceanside is to give a flower show the last of October. Mrs. G. A. Dickson is president of the club. The Garden congratulates the club upon this evidence of enterprise and wishes them great success.

Experiment Station

G. B. Frank has asked for a lease on some of the city's pueblo lands to be used as an experimental garden for the propagation of vegetables best suited to Southern California.

ROBINSON'S CORNER

OUR Barred Rocks brought back the blue ribbon from the State Fair, but we are not unduly elated—they always do.

All during that hot week we sweated in spite of ocean breezes, while we thought of our Point Loma raised birds at Sacramento and had sympathy with an old judge we knew well in a town north of us, under the following conditions:

The day was hot; the judge sat in the shade outside his office; a passing heavily-loaded wagon lost a hind wheel, and as the judge watched the workers in the sun replace it with much labor, he mopped his dripping brow and ejaculated, "Gee! It makes me sweat to *see* men work now."

We may show at San Jose in mid-October, but we shall do as we please, and meantime don't bother us unless you are willing to pay $10.00 for a male and $5.00 for a female, as we are very busy.

Rosecroft
Barred Rock Yards
Point Loma, Cal.
Alfred D. Robinson Proprietor

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